

big of the free heart's hope and home!

By angel hands to valor given!

hy stars have lit the welkin dome,

And all the hoes were born in heaven,
erever finat that standard sheet!

Where breathes the fee but falls before us,
fith Freedom's soil beneath our feet,

And freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Preclamation by Gov. Brough THE STATE OF ONIO. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

COLUMBUS, April 8, 1865. The God of battles has blessed our armies and the glorieus cause of human freedom.
Under his approving smiles the patriotic and
brave men in the field have achived unparalleled triumphs, the robel capital has
been conquered and given back to the Union,
and the army that held it in rebellion has
been broken and scattered. The military
power of the rebellion, the strongest obstacle
to nearly the received a terribia shock and to peace, has received a terrible shock, and our gallant armies are pursuing it to final extinction. For all this we owe praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God. Recognizing the services and sacrifices of our noble soldiers and rejoicing over the triumph of the right, the crushing of the rebellion and an early return to peace and prosperity in the land, it is therefore recommended that Friday next, the 14th day of April, being the anniversary of the fall of Fort Sumter, be generally observed by the people of the State as a day of thanksgiving to God and a general rejoicing; that religious assemblages and observances mark the day, and the evening be given to bonfires. illuminations and the be given to bonfires, illuminations and the thundering of artillery, public assemblages and speeches, and such other manifestations as may be suggested to appropriately mark the heroic deeds of our armies and the general joy of our people at the early restoration of the Constitution and good government. Witness my hand at Columbus, this day

and year above written. (Signed) JOHN BROWN By the Governor:
F. A. MARBLE, Private Sec.y. JOHN BROUGH.

THE ELECTIONS OF 1865.

the country, early in the present rebel- dicted that it never could be conquerlion took position against coercion, and in its conventions and through the press and public speakers of the party declared against the power of the General Government to use force to hold dicted that it never count be conquest, blinded its eyes, and have delivered it once more to the deadly political corruption of slavery, which would have made the next shock of inevitable war even more perilous than this has been. Bull Run was a bitter pang, but it was a higher wisdom that caused universal rejoicing over eral Government to use force to hold the almost universal rejoicing over the people of a "Sovereign State," in these glorious results, and the clorsubjection to its authority, and went gated visages and scowling looks of so far in some cases as to declare that if the old hacks of the party, who have the Government should attempt such co | led her through treason to her ruin, ercion the party would array itself in fa- furnish those assurances to every obvor of the coerced States. Not only have servant mind. these positions been taken by leaders of the party, but during the four years that the rebellion with varied fortunes has been battling against the authority of the Government, these same leaders have been doing all they could to weaken the confidence of the people in their Government, by misrepresenting the aims and object of its administrators; to strengthen the cause of the rebellion, by upholding the theories upon which it was based; and destroying the power of the Government to overthrow the rebellion, by preventing, in every possible way, the recuperation of its armies. It is not necessary to enumerate or point out the many times and occasions on which these things have been done, not only by leaders and leading papers of the party, but by conventions and assemblages of the party, for they are facts of history, familiar to everybody. That party and its leaders seemed to take it for granted that the Government must fail in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and in consequence of the failure the party administering it would become very unpopmlar, and the party which predicted and saided to secure the failure would become correspondingly, popular. For three years these persistent efforts were made to prevent the Government from succeeding and to convince the people that it could not succeed, when the party in its National Convention in 1864 declared that the war for the restoration of the Union was a failure, and asked the people of the country, at the very time the administrators of the Government stood most in need of aid and comfort from them, to decide that the effort to restore the Union and the National au-

thority was a failure. The people, how

ever equaled in the history of the

Belmont Chronicle. of public sentiment, and anxious to agreed upon as the time for holding try again to resuscitate the old, enfect the State Convention. It was resolved try again to resuscitate the old, enfectively again to invite soldiers to send delegates upon a basis of representation to be fixed by the State Central Committee. These propositions originated with Hon. J. of sentiment indicating their position, for or against the rebellion, for or against the Union, for or against the Union, for or against the Gen. Schenck was loudly called for, on a basis of representation to be fixed by the State Central Committee. These propositions originated with Hon. J. Oners and large numbers of cannon. He expects te force Lee to surrender all that is left of his army. Details will be given as speedily as possible, but the telegraph is working badly. St. Clairsville, Obio, April 13. 1865, and with their mouths scaled, by the State Central Committee. These administration of the Government, for and responded in a speech of great they hope that the old party fealty, the lowed Gen. Schenck in a rousing recollections of their former success, speech. Gov. Brough and Hon. R. W. the prestige of half a century of almost CLARK also made short speeches. uninterrupted power, would gather supporters to secure its success, or at least give it increased force and power for future action; but the results of the elections already held, indicate that, when the people in 1860, and again in 1864, the second success and bankers to the steps of the Evaluation. around the party enough of the old when the people in 1860, and again in 1864, turned their back toward the crime bloated, treason poisoned party, they had abandoned it forever, and buried it beyond the reach of political resurrection. Let us briefly look at these results, and if there is a simple individual still adhering to that party, in the belief that it may at some future ands of their fellow-citizens from the most time succeed in obtaining power. We ask them in the light of these results to look back over the history of the

were opposed. NEW HAMPSHIRE was the first State to hold an election in 1865. In 1864, she gave Mr. Lincoln 2,405 majority, personally directed by the simple, silent, she gave Mr. Lincoln 2,405 majority, in 1865, she gave SMITH, (Union) 6,059 majority.

CONNECTICUT in 1864, gave LINCOLN 2,406, in 1865, she gave Buckingham 11,068 majority.

RHODE ISLAND in 1864, gave LINCOLN 5,222 majority, in 1865 she gave a alternative. Those celdiers comprise the

the stronghold of Democracy, has been carried by the Union Party.

NEW YORK and INDIANA have also given increased Union majorities at their local elections.

Since these results, we have had the The elections held thus far in 1865.
The elections held thus far in 1865 and the overthrow and surrender of Lee and his army, which secure an early termination of the war; and, if with joy the hearts of every lover of Liberty.

Capture of Richmond and Petersburg As for the country, solemnized by the war and inspired by its success, it has learned what it did not know at first—and that is, what it is fighting for. While it has been defending its Government, assailed by rebels, it has learned that the assault was than those above enumerated, that the capture of Richmond and Petersburg than those above enumerated, that the tent with free government, as it is with party which, during the rebellion, pre-manly honor and Christian civilization.— The so-called Democratic Party of party which, during the rebellion, pre-

thanksgiving and rejoicing for the vic-tories of the past few weeks that protories of the past few weeks that presage the termination of the war by the overthrow of the rebellion. We hope every man, woman and child, old enough to appreciate these glorious victories, and who sejoices at the triumph of the Union cause, will engage on that day in the ceremonies of the occasion. Let it be a day of universal thanksgiving to the Gop of Nations and of Battles for the blessings and victories He has given us. A day of rejoicing that, amidst the consuming fires of revolution and civil war. Gop has given victory to "the land we love the best; " that Government has triumphed over anarchy and rebellion; that out of the scourge of civil war our Nation shall emerge stripped of the blighting curse of human bondage; that the havoc of war is about to cease, and peace-honorable, enduring peace with its multiplied blessings, again visit our redeemed, disenthralled country; and that the brave soldiers of the Republic, who, under God, have saved us a Nation, will soon be permitted to return to their homes, to enjoy the Peace, Liberty, and Union their bravery

and endurance have so gloriously won. And are there those, in this bright, cheerful, soul inspiring hour, when Liberty, rejuvenated, is about to start afresh on her mission for the redemption of the world, and when her adorers all over the universe are rejoicing at the grand prospects of her universal triumph, whose feelings are so demoralized by partisan sympathy as to refuse to join in the general reever, in their patriotic love of country and devotion to the Union, were not to be bribed or misled to their ruin by the pressure of party feeling or the schemes of the bad and dangerous men into whose hands the Democratic party had whose hands the Democratic party had blindness or ignorance.

so demoralized by partisan sympathy as to refuse to join in the general rejoicing? We fear, from indications that are too clear and demonstrative to be mistaken, that there are such persons, and we pity them in their blindness or ignorance.

was opposed by Mr. Bradford, but re elected to their ruin by the policing? We fear, from indications that are too clear and demonstrative to be mistaken, that there are such persons, and we pity them in their blindness or ignorance.

Union Caucus at Columbus.

or against the prosecution of the war, power. Hon. John A. Binonam fol-

Richmond. by military or civil negotiation: the armies of the United States did not occupy it by permission of any man or body of men. -They entered victorious, and liberated thous-

relentless despotism

It was fit that the old flag should be restored to the city of Richmond by seldiers of the race to secure whose eternal degradation that flag had been pulled down; and it was to look back over the history of the Tory, the Federal and the Whig parties, and see what become of them after the termination of the wars to which they national confidence by striking the final blow. Nor less pleasant is it that the sagacious, tenacious soldier, whose name will be always percious in the national heart, the Lieutenant-General of the armies of the

United States.

It is a natural speculation to wonder what the rebels will do next. Their leaders are not men who will relinquish the struggle until the defeat and disappearance of their soldiers assure them that there is no other largely increased Union majority.

In Ohio, at the local elections wherever heard from, the Union majorities are greatly increased over last year's results. Cincinnati goes Union by over 7,000 majority; and Columbus, make for the mountains or for the Southwest; or possibly, upon a calm military survey of the situation, considering his ghastly disaster in Virginia and the comparative fewness of his defeated troops, surrender unconditionally. If he can not escape, and is compelled to face Grant again, the question will be decided before these

words are read. As earlier and easier victory would have blinded its eyes, and have delivered it once

"Wait beneath the fugance blast The pangs of transformation," until the costly blood of its noblest children washed the national blindness away, and

every man saw the reality of the terrible conflict between humanity and brutality, civil order and barbarism. Gov. Brough has appointed Friday,
April 14th—the fourth anniversary of
the fall of Fort Sumter—as a day of

> peace they have secured for us shall be as broad as liberty and as eternal as justice.-

Success of the 7-80 Loan. Our readers will notice that subscriptions to the popular 7-30 Lean are still continued in the most liberal manner. To the Old World the success of these Peoples' Loans is one of the wonders of a Republic. The one of the wonders of a Republic. The Government does not seek to berrow in foreign markets; it offers no premiums to bankers, but appeals directly to the people, and with what success is sufficiently shown by the fact that during forty-three days they subscribed and paid the cash down for one hundred and sixty-one million dollars of the 7-30 Loan. There can be no stronger evidence of public confidence in Government securities. While nearly all other stocks have gone down from twenty to fifty, and have gone down from twenty to fifty, and even a greater per cent. within a few weeks, all forms of U. S. bonds and stocks have remained firm except the slight fluctuations that are incident to all rapid changes in the money market. Our readers will remmeber that the subscribers to the 7-30 Loan receive semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and thres-tenths per cent. per annum in currency, and at the end of three years from June 15th, 1865, they will have the option of receiving payment in full, or converting their notes into a 5-20 six percent, gold interest bond.— The late great decline in the premium on gold makes these notes more desirable than ever as an investment, and it should not be forgoten that their exemption from state or municipal taxation adds largely to their value. There is no interruption in the receipt of subscriptions or the delivery of the notes. -All banks, bankers, and others acting as Loan Agents, will pay subscribers the interest in advance from the day of subscription until June 15th.

Rhode Island and Connecticut. Rhode Island, on Wednesday. April 5, re-elected her Republican Governor and her

country, rallied to the support of the Government and overwhelmingly defeated the traitors, tricksters and demagogues who manipulated the enfeebled carcass of the dying Democratic party.

Not satisfied with this demonstration

The satisfied with this demonstration

The satisfied with this demonstration

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WAR BULLETINS.

E. M. STANTON. Sec'y of War. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 7-11 A. M. - To Maj. Gen. Dix - The fol lowing telegrams, announcing the victory won yesterday by Maj. Gen. Sheridan, over

Lee's army, has just been received by this department. (Signed) E. M. STANTON.

Sec'y of War. Crry Point, April 7-8:35 A. M.—Hon. Secretary of War:—At 11:15 P. M. yesterday, at Burkesville Station, Gen. Grant sends me the following from Gen. Sheridan. (Signed)

A. Lincoln.

April 6, 11:50 P. M.-To Lieut, Gen. Grant:-I have the honor to report that the enemy made a stand at the intersection of the Burke's Station road with the road upon which they were retreating. I attacked them with two divisions of the 6th army corps and routed them handsomely, making a connection with the cavalry. I am still pressing on with cavalry and infantry. Up to the present time we have captured Gens. Ewell, Kershaw, Button, Corse, Debany, Custis Lee, and several thousand

CITY POINT, April 7, 9 A. M.—To Hon. Sec y of War: The following further intelligence is just received.

A. LINCOLN.

(Signed)

BURKSVILLE, VA .- To A. Lincoln: The following telegram is respectfully forwarded for your information.

SECOND ARMY CORPS, April 6, 7:30 P. M.—To May, Gen. O. J. Webb: Our last fight, just before dark, at Sailors' Creek, gave us two guns, three flags and a considerable number of prisoners, 200 wagons, 70 ambulances, with mules and horses to about one half the wagons and ambulances.

There are between 30 and 50 wagons in addition, abandoned and destroyed along the road, some battery wagons, forges and limbers. I have already reported the capture of the gun, two flags and some prisoners, and in fact the entire road for over two miles is strewed with tents and baggage, cooking utensils, some ammuni-tion and materials of all kinds. The wagons are scross the approach to the bridges and it will take some time to clear it.

The enemy is in position on the heights

beyond, with artillery. The bridge is par-tially destroyed and the approaches on the other side are of soft bottom land. We cannot advance to morrow in the same manner that we have to day, I will soon get my troops up a little. We are considerably mixed. I might post a column down the road, but it is evident that we cannot follow rapidly during the night.

A. A. HUMPHREYS, (Signed) HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

April 6-To Lieut. Gen. Grant:-At day-light this morning I moved the 2d, 5th and 6th army corps along the Railread in the direction of Amelia Court House. Soon after moving reliable intelligence was received that the enemy were moving towards Farmville. The direction of the 2d and 5th Farmville. The direction of the 2d and 5th corps was immediately changed from a northerly to a northwesterly direction, and the directing corps, the 2d, moving on Deatenville, and the 5th, heretofore in the center, moved on the right of the 2d, and the 5th facing about and going by the left flank, taking position on the left of the 2d. It was understood the cavalry would operate on the extreme left. The changes were promptly made, the 2d corps seen becoming promptly made, the 2d corps soon becoming engaged with the enemy near Deatonville. And now, with no hatred of our fellow-citizens with whom we have fought, and whom we know were deluded by leaders who can never be fergiven, without scorn fore it had passed. The 6th corps came up with the enemy about 4 P. M., and in conjunction with the 2d on the right, and the cavalry on the left, attacked and routed the enemy, capturing many priseners, among them Lieut. General Ewell and Gen. Custis

phroy and Wright, which, in justice to those distinguished efficers and the gallant corps they command, I beg may be sent to the War Department for immediate publication. It is impossible at this moment to give any estimate of the casualties on the other side, or of the number of prisoners taken, but it is evident that to day's work is going to be one of the most important of the recent brilliant operations. Parsuit will continued as soon as the men have had a little rest, to Griffinville. The 5th corps will be moved by the left, and Wright and Humphrey's continue the direct pursuit as long as it promises success.

GEO. G. MEADE, (Signed)

Headquarters 6th Army Corps, April 6, 10 p. m.—To Maj. Gen. Webb, Chief of Staff Army Potomac.—In pursuance of instructions of this morning from Major Gen. Meade, I moved from Jettersville by the shortest practical road, to the left of Denperhaps a mile and running sharp to the right. I proceeded across towards and nearright. I proceeded across towards and nearly to a parallel road on which the enemy was moving and along which he had thrown up a line of entrenchments. As soon as the leading division of Gen. Seymour could be formed, it was moved up the road held by the enemy, which was carried. Then turning the left it was advanced down the road against a strong registrate. ing the left it was advanced down the road against a strong resistance. By this time Wheaton's division was put in position as rapidly as possible on Seymeur's left. The lines were again advanced and swept down the road for a distance of about twe miles, aiming at a deep and difficult creek. We found the enemy had re-formed on the opposite side, when we attacked and drove him to a point a distance of half a mile forther.

further.
In the first attack a portion of the cavalry opened on our right flank, in its subsequent attack the mass of the cavalry operated on

our left and right flank. The result has been a complete success. The combined ferces captured five Generals, among them Generals Ewell. Custis Lee, and a large number of other prisoners. I shall go in camp about two miles beyond this point to await instructions.

The 1st and 3d divisions, and Wheaton's and Savreour's artillers was an account of the state of the stat

CLOSING OF THE LAST ACT.

Surrender of General Lee and His Whole Army.

GRANT'S TERMS ACCEPTED. Correspondence Helween Gens Grant and Lee.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 9, 9, P. M.—To Major Gen. Dix.—This De-partment has received the official report of the surrender this day of General Lee and his whole army to Lieut. Gen. Grant, en the terms proposed by Gen. Grant.

(Signed)

E. M. STANTON,
Sec'y of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE U. S., 4 30, P. M., April 9.—70 Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—Gen. Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia this attermoon upon the terms proposed by my-self. The accompanying additional cor-respondence will show the conditions fully. [Signed] U. S. GRANT, Licutemant General.

APRIL 9, 1865-General:-I received our note this morning on the picket line, whither I had come to meet you, and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposition of vesterday, with refer ence to the surrender of this army. I new request an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't
R. E. Ltz. Gen'l.
To Lieut. Gen. Grant, Commanding U. S. Armies.

APRIL 9:h, 1865. - Gen. R. E. Lee, com-Mark 1. 1805.—Gen. R. E. Lee, com-manding the Confederate States' Armies:— Your note of this date is but this moment. II:50 A. M., received. In consequence of my having passed from the Richmond & Lynchburgh road to the Farmersville & Lynchburg road. I am at this writing about 4 miles West of Walter's Church, and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you. Notice sent to me on this road when you wish the interview to take

Place will meet me. Very respectfully your ob't serv't, U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

APPOMATTOX, C. H., April 9.—Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.—In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th inst., I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Vir-ginia, on the following terms, to wit: Rolls of all the officers and men to be

made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer, designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer as you may designate. The officers to give their individual paroles not to take arms against the government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regi-mental commander sign a list parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery and public property to be parked and stacked and turned over to the efficers ap-pointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side arms of the officers nor their private herses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed te return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in

as they observe their paroic since force where they may reside.

Very respectfully,

Licut. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIR-GINIA, April 9.—Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant. Commanding U. S. A.—I have received your letter of this date, containing the terms of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th inst., they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officer to carry the stipulation Very respectfully, your ob't serv't, R. E. LEE, General.

The following is the previous correspondence between Lieut. Gen. Grant and Gen.

to the Secretary of War: CLIPTON HOUSE, VA., April 5, 1865 .-To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War: The following correspondence has taken place between Gen. Lee and myself. There has been no relaxation in the pursuit during (Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut, Gen.

APRIL 7, 1865.—To General R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate States' Army:— The result of the last week must convince you of the hepelessness of further resist-ance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself any further effusion of blood by asking of you the surrender of that portion of he Confederate States' army known as the Army of Northern Virginia.
Very respectfully, your ob't sev't,

Lieut. Gen. Comd'g Armies U. S. List of General Officers Surrendered by Lee.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The Herald publishes a list of the General officers surrendered by Lee. It comprises the General in Chief, three Lieutenant-Meade. I moved from Jettersville by the shortest practical road, to the left of Deatonville, with the object of there taking pesition on the left of the 2d corps and striking the road running from Deatonville to Burke's Station, at a point a little South of the former place. Found that the 2d corps was engaged to the front and right, and that cavalry heavily to the left was moving down the read towards Burke's Station, and the read towards Burke's Station, and the read towards Burke's Station, and sixty-one Brigadier-Generals, Autong them are Anderson, Echols, Ewell (already a prisoner), Finnegan, Heth, Bushrod Johnson, Kershaw, Longstreet, Mahone, McCausland, Mesby, Ouid (the Exchange Commissioner). Pemberton, Pickett, Rosser, Sorrell and Henry A. Wise. The number of men actually surrendered by Lee is from 20.000 to 22.000. Within the past two weeks over 20.000 prisoners have been sent weeks over 20,000 prisoners have been sent away from City Point, and a large number are still there.

The rebels tried their hands at enlisting negroes at Richmond. The United States Government will now take a hand at that business. Major Taggart, of the Bureau, has o, ened an office at the late rebel Capital, and will, no doubt, do a lively business, whether the slaveowners object or whether they consent.

ADVICES from New-Orleans inform us that Gen. Canby's forces were within five miles of Mobile on the 28th ult., his seige guns, which could throw shells into the suburbs, in position, and the attack on Fert Bradley and the Spanish Fort already

A MEMORIAL is published in the Charles Carolina for funds with which to erect a monument to the memory of our soldiers who died or were murdered from insufficient food and clothing and buried like dogs in the Race course of that city.

THE Louisville Press notices as an interest ing fact connected with the illumination of that city on Wednesday night, that the effice of the Prussian Consul was brilliantly lighted up, and the Prussian flag suspended from the building, tegether with that of our own country. own country.

News Rieura

IT is announced that Garibaldi's daughter Teresita has just given birth at Caprera to a boy, whe, by his grandfather's desire, has been christened Lincoln, in honor of the "American President who has abolished

On Tuesday, Mr. Lincoln gave a public re-ception in the parlor of Jeff Davis's house in Richmond. A number of civizens called up-on him, beside the officers of our army and

It is found on examination that Secretary Seward's jaw is also fractured, and apprensions are entertained of the possible consequences of the accident.

One of the largest sized guns is to be sent from St. Louis to Galena—the home of Gen. Grant—to be fired there in hosor of the fall of Richmond. THE Richmond Post-Office has been taken

possession of by the Government, and 22 bags of captured mails delivered to the War Department. PREPARATIONS have been already inauguated for the establishment of a National Bank at Richmond.

Gov. PIERREPONT will remove his peronal effects to Richmond next week, and take possession of the State Executive Mansion, so kindly vacated on the 1st of April by its former tenant. Extra Billy Smith.

HENRY S. FOOTE returned to New York as a steerage passenger, and was arrested soon after his arrival and ledged in jail. THE Democratic city of Peoria, Ill., went Union at the late municipal election by

majorities ranging from 43 to 259. According to the latest returns, the majority for the Union ticket in Connecticut is

THE Maryland Legislature has repealed nearly all the old acts of oppression to the colored population. BRECKINEEDGE is now asserted to be

responsible for the disastrous conflagration at Richmond. Several merchants are said to have implered him in vain to prevent NEXT to Grant's splendid operations, the

public may look to North Carelinator startling news. Johnston is somewhat in the way of the final overthrow of the rebellion, and Sherman has moved against him. The result need not be doubted.

A DISPATCH from Gen. Mitchell, on the Plains, to Gen. Dodge, at Atchison. Kansas, reports a battle with and complete defeat of the Indians, 1,400 of whom were captured. This affords security to the great overland

A young girl of about fifteen years has been detected in abstracting fractional cur-rency from the Treasury Department, where she was employed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BUTLER'S FIASCO

At Fort Fisher, was scarcely a greater failure than is ally made by most of the advertised hair dyes; nor

TERRY AND PORTER'S VICTORY More comptete, perfect and glorious, than the

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE Over gray, red and sandy heads of hair. The obnoxious has is wiped out in five minutes, and a magnificent brown or black, glossy and natural, takes its pince—Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No 5 Autor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. (April 8-1m.

DR. TOBIAS'

VENETIAN LINIMENT. IT Cores Cholera, when first taken, in a few hours; Dysentery in half an hour; Toothache in five minutes, it is perfectly innocent to take internally, and is recommended by the most eminent physicians in the United States. Price, 40 and 80 cents.

States. Price, 40 and 30 cents.

Tonawand. Pa.. August 6, 1850.

Dr. S. I. Tohins, New York: Dear Sir—I have used your Venetian Liminent with great success, Sorb as an internal as well as an external medicine. In cases of Biffeux Colic and Chelera Morbus; regard it as a sovereign remedy. Your Venetian Horse Liminent stands unrivalled as a horse liminent amongst farriers and hoatmen on this canal.

Sup't North Branch Canal.

Sold by all Druggists. Ollice, No. 50 Cortland; Street, New York.

[April 6-1m.]

A SINGLE BOX OF BRANDRETH'S PILLS contain more vegetable extractive matter than twenty boxes of any pills in the world besides; fifty-five hundred physicians use them in their practice to the exclusion of other purgatives. The first letter of

better known sudden death and continued sickness will be of the past. Let these who know them speak right out in their favor. It is a duty which will save life.

Our race are subject to a redundancy of vitiated bite at this season and it is as singerous as it is prevalent; but Brandreth's Pills afford an invaluable and efficient protection. By their accasional use we prevent the collection of those impurities, which, when in sufficient qualities, cause so much dancer to the body's health—Trey soon cure liver complaint dyspepsis, loss of appetite, pain in the head heart-burn pain the breast-bone, sudden faintness and costiveness. Sold by J. H. WEST & CO.

St. Unitaxiile.

And by all respectable dealers in medicines.

April 6.-im. A FEW REASONS WHY THE

A MERICAN WATCH IS THE BEST.

It is made on the best principle, while the foreign watch is generally made on no principle at all. The foreign watch is mostly made by women and boys, ay mano. While their labor is cheap, their work is dear at any price. Such watches are made without plan, and sold without guarantee. They are irregular in construction, and quite as irregular in movement. They are designed only is well, and the buyer is the parry most thoroughly sold. Those who have kept "ancrea," lepines" and "Swiss levers" in professed, cepair for a few years will appreciate the truth of our statement. They are the PLAN OF THE AMERICAN WATCH.

Instead of being made of several hundred little pieces screwed together, the body of the American Watch is formed of SOLID PLATES. No jar interferes with the harmony of its working, and no sudden shock can throw its machinery sut of gear. In riding or any business pursuit it is all held together as firmly as a single piece of metal. It is just what all machinery should be— 1st ACCURATE. 20 SIMPLE. 3d. STRONG

th. ECONOMICAL.
We not only secure CHEAPNESS by our system, but QUALITY. We do not pretend that our Watch can be bought for less money than the foreign make heliceves, but that for its real value it is sold for sine-half the price.
OUR SOLDIER'S WATCH (named Wm. Ellecy) is what its name indicates—Sold, Substitutial, and always Reitable—warranted to stand any amount of Marching, Riding or Fighting.
OUR NEXT RIGHTER QUALITY OF WATCH (named P. S. Bartlett) is similar in size and general appearance, but has more jewels, and a more sistorate suish. OUR LADIES' WATCH, recently brought out

ut up in a great variety of patterns, many tre beauty and workmanship, is quite sm OUR YOUNG GENTLEMAN'S WATCH is neat, net large, and just the thing for the pocket of Young America.

THE PROOF of the merits of our Watch may be found in the fact that we now employ over seven hundred workmen in our factories, and that we are still autable to supply the constantly increasing demand.

OUR THREE-QUARTER PLATE WATCH is thinear and lighter than the others we have described its fine chromemeter balance is delicately adjusted to extrect the variation caused by changes of temperature. These watches are the fruits of the latest experimentry, and are made by our best workmen, in a separate department of our factory. For the fluest time keeping qualities they challange comparison with the best works of the most famous English and Swiss makers.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,

Agents for the American Watch Company,

April 6-im

Entron Chrosner.—Dear Sir: With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free) a Recipe with full directions for making and oxing a simple Vega table Paim that will effectually remove, in ten day Pumples, Blotches, Tan. Freckles, and all Impurties of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and Beautiful.

WHINKERS!!!—Those wishing a fine set of whishers a mee accustache, or a beautiful head of glossy har, will please result the card of Those F. Chapman in another part of the p

U.S. 7-30 LOAN.

ersigned has essumed the General Bubscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes earing seven and three-tenths per cant. Interest, per tnium, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN. These Notes are issued under date of June 18th, 1885, and are payable three years from that time, in carrency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Mix per cent. Gold Bear ing Bonds. These bonds are worth a premium which increases the ctual profit on the 7-30 lean, and 'its exemption race STATE AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION ADDS FROM ONE TO THREE PER CENT SHORE, according to the rate levied on other property. To fut rest is payable in currency semi-a mually by coupons attached to each note, which may be out off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to One cent per day on a \$60 mote. Two cents " 8100 " 8800 " Tebola i \$1000 A Notes of all the denominations named will be prompt-

ly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions, and the notes torwarded at once. The interest to 15th June next will tie paid in advance. This is THE ONLY LOAD IN MANEET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make ht the Great Popular Loan of the People. Less than \$500 000,000 of the Loan authorized by the

ant Congress are now on the market. This amount, a the rate at which it is bring absorbed, will at be subcribed for within four months, when the flotes will unfoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans. In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afferded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Bonbs, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive outers.

Subscription Agent, Philade

Subscriptions will be received by the PIRST NA.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. CAPITAL, \$1,000,000, PAID IN. Fiscal Agent of the U. Stars. AND SPECIAL AGENT FOR JAY COOKS, BURGERFYTON AGENT,

Will deliver 7-30 Notes, Prec of Charge, by express, in all parts of the country, and receive in payment Checks on New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, current bills, and all fave per cent, interest motes, with interest to sale of subscription. Oxoras sent by mail with be promptly filled. filled.

This Bank receives the accounts of Banks and Bankers on favorable terms; also of individuals keeping New York accounts.

J. U. ORVIS, President.

J. T. Hills, Cockier.

March 2,-lin.

CATARRH REMEDY.

Cure warranted if Directions followed. Hund reds of Citizens of Chicago have been Pemanently sured by (his godi-D Call for Circular describing all Symptoms -

DR. D. H. SEELYE & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS, Office-Masonic Temple,

Room No. 11, CHICAGO,.....ILLINOIS

SYMPTOMS. The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this candition, the ness may be dry, or a slight discharge, this and acrid, afterward becoming thick and adheave. As the discease becomes chrome, the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are new thick and acrease and rechanged or companyed of The sections. heavy, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretisms are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and harsh; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; desfiness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Gatarrh is, that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the meming of a thick or slimy mucous, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place, the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the load. And then the land the notion in greating it.

A Single Bottle will last a mouth-to be used three times a day.

TESTIMONIALS.

From Hon. Thos. J. Turner. Ex-Member of Congress, from Binois, tate Speaker of Binois House of Repre-sentatives, and Grand Master of A. F. and A. M. of the State of Binois. FREEPORT, Oct. 21, 1863.

FRENCH, Oct. 21, 1862.

Da. D. H. SEGLYE: Dear Sir—In reply to your netice of the 18th met., I would say that I was severely afflicted with Catarrh for years, when I became acquainted with you and bought two bottles of your Liquid Catarrh Remesy. Before I had used one bottle I was sensibly improved, and before the second bottle was finished, was completely oured. I can recommend the medicine to all afflicted with Catarrh.

Respectfully Yours,

THOS. J. TURNER. Prem "Parmly," the well-known Maner, under the Troment House, Chicago, Ill.

"Ma. D. H. Sunrus & Co.: Gents—YourCatarrh Remedy I hav, used, and fully rensummend it as the best remedy known, it has cured me, and I believe it is a certain cure in all cases.

JOHN PARMLY.

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA, PA. DISEASES of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the Haward Association—sent by mail in acaled letter envelopes free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIAN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. South Minth Street, Philadelphia, Po. 1944-19

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BRING on your Bacon and get your Sugar and Cot

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that in the Probate Court for Belmont County, Ohio, the undersigned was appointed and qualified as Administrator of the setate of Elizabeth Colly, deceased, late of said county.

All those indebted to said estate are requested to make indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against and state are notified to present them for settlement within one year from this data.

JOHN S. CQCISRAN, Adm's.

NOTICE.

Murch 30, 1865 -31

ON the 7th day of March, 1985, the Probust Court of Belmont County Office, declared the estate of Henry H. Norris to be probably smolvent. Creditions are therefore required to present their claims against the estate to the undersigned, for allowance, within aix months from the time above meantoned or they well mat be en-

New Goods. WE have just received from New York and Phila-phia a large stock of Purniture of every kind, Chamber Setts, Mahogany, Cane, Wood and Rush Bottom Chairs, Window Blades of every kind, Goods and Canton Mattings, FURNISHING GOODS FOR STEAMBOATS AND FAMILIES,

all of which will be sold on favor his terms.

J. & G. MEN

No. 114 Matn St., Wheeling,